

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
SIR,—Invited by the remarks in several numbers of your paper, I venture, for the benefit of agriculturists, to offer a record of my own experience; added to the information I have been able to collect in the cultivation of the above truly valuable plant.
From all the accounts that have reached us here, it would seem that we have been much more successful

in the Brisbane district in the experiment of growing the same in the same soil. The ears of the corn in these fields have reached a height of six feet in the neighbourhood, while none are mentioned in your columns as being more than seven.

In November, 1856, a packet of about half an ounce of seed was obtained from the Secretary of the Horticultural Society at Sydney, and distributed among different individuals at Moruya. The produce of this small quantity, incredible as it may appear, is now, within a period of eighteen months, certainly not less than one hundred bushels of grain.

At the same time, a few seeds were sown in ground planted this season in lots of various sizes, from a quarter of an acre to two acres. Among those who have turned their attention to the cultivation of the sorghum is Mr. J. McIntosh, of Meigsriver, who has about half an acre on which the crop is not less than six feet high, and ten or twelve ears to the stalk or ear, which is generally upwards of 13 feet high, but so fallen and entangled as to prevent the possibility of any one passing through it. Four of the heads of grain weighed three-quarters of a pound, and the produce of the whole of the field, which was grown in the garden, there was obtained more than

one point of justice. This was expressed by means of a very simple machine which M-Intosh had himself erected, and which he worked with his own hands, in the presence of the landlord and his family. The machine was formed by placing the nave of two cart wheels, one above the other, on two axles, or arms, passing through the centre of each, and supported by fitting rollers, which could be raised or lowered, and an upright post. The upper roller was fluted, and was turned by the aid of the handle of a distaff. If, as is intended, a pulley wheel is substituted for the handle, and is attached by a leather band to an American horse head, the machine is worked with great ease.

One gentleman (Dr. Boot) took a prominent part in the subject on which I write, erecting a crushing mill according to a plan given in the February number of the *Magazine of Science and Art*, but his efforts were not successful. He was unable to overcome the obstruction offered by the knots of the cane. The mill has been improved by the insertion in one roller of a single row of 8-inch iron bark pins, which have received into holes corresponding on the other roller of the same size. The result is, it is suggested that by placing a third roller and working all with coggs one horse can perform double work.

No person need fear any difficulty in manufacturing the cane, as it has been successfully accomplished by three persons in this district—Messrs. Collet, Boot, and M-Intosh.

The cultivation of the sorghum is very similar to that of maize, only the young plant is delicate and requires to be protected from the frosts of the autumn. The land should be two ploughings, and be well pulverised with the harrow, and in sowing the seed it is better to put it a yard apart each way, five seeds to a spot, in case of excess it is easy to remove a superabundance.

The drill system is much better than broadcast.

cast sowing as the crop must be hand-hoe.
I have a quarter of an acre sown broad cast, and though the yield of the "green" is but four times greater than barley, it might have been heavier, for there are weeds seven feet high.

Independent of sugar making, sorghum is a remunerative crop, and no small farmer should be without it. It is used for "work" cattle, which can be preserved for winter use by sticking in the fields in conical form, confined from the wind by grass or hay bands, as the Americans save the cornstalks. Commonest stock by placing three canes in the form of a triangle.

I fear I have already trespassed too much on your space, and will therefore conclude with mentioning, as proof of the extraordinary fertility of some of our soil, that at Mr. Finch's the cane is throwing out fresh heads of grain at every joint, although the top is not yet ripe.

The cane will shoot from the old roots and produce well the second year. The average yield of sugar will likely be between 6 cwt. and 10 cwt. — 1 am, &c.,

Moruya, 12th April.

W. STEWART CASSWELL.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Two addresses are in circulation among the Germans in this colony, in which the deficiencies of the present immigration system are explained, and a plan for its improvement is suggested. I am, Sir, which will shortly be published in the "Parliamentary Debates." The petitioners hope that the Legislative Assembly will consider that not only English emigrants ought to be under Government protection, but that the German emigrants of this country, being industrious and diligent laborers, ought to be afforded the same rights, the same protection, as their English coun-

League. German immigration, as at present carried on, is entirely mercantile affair; as consequently, on arrival, immigrants are put to work, and are not allowed to enter into engagements which are neither profitable to the agent, nor profitable for the colony. The immigrants being altogether unable to speak English, cannot resort to any other means of making known their grievances. They seek redress. There is no one to whom they can apply, because the consul is sometimes absent, and when he is, they are helpless—can neither write nor read, and depend entirely upon the mercy of the agents already mentioned. In this colony, they are put in small lodgings, which cannot be compared with those of the healthy and well aired barracks provided for the English immigrants. Look on those stables in the *Herald* of this morning, where some of the Germans are sleeping without regular beds, in rooms almost without windows.

The contracts are made up again by private agents, and the condition generally is: either you take this engagement, or lose board and lodging. The poor fellows are obliged to sign, and are threatened with danger of starving, and under the sword of English bayonets. We have in hands a contract, by which a man is bound to serve for £80—the passage for himself, his wife, and his children, and a salary of £20, until the £80 are repaid. The contract is signed by the agent and the German labourer, without mentioning the name of the agent without any witness. Of our own every witness would have said him that his own passage is only about £15; and that he would have to pay for £30 are only required until he repaid his own passage. The contract is for one year in our times) an able man can get a salary of £80 to £40; but it is much more profitable for the agent, who is at the same time the employer of the man, to have him for four or five years at the rate of £20. After this time, he is free to go where he has, of course, not a farthing in his pocket. The wife

"Did the children may be free, but why are they? If the man is made answerable for the whole passage of the money, he will not care for them." The only remedy, as it seemed, against these arbitrary and despotic proceedings, is that our English emigration office should take the supreme direction over all the agents, and that the German emigration trading business, ought to be engaged as clerk in the Emigrants' Office. His duties would be to examine the certificates of the agents, to receive the complaints of the immigrants, and to report to the Government Agent the results. In this way a good many important Agency useful immigrants would not only be enabled to enjoy their full rights, but might become in a short time useful to the colony, and not work merely to fill the pockets of agents and task masters. It would be the expense of engaging a German clerk and interpreter (being one and the same person) need not create much uneasiness, unless an arrangement of this kind, wisely entered into, could be managed as to become self-supporting.—I am, yours respectfully,
 A GERMAN M.D.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
 To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
 Sir,—A paragraph in your paper to day, headed as above, contains several statements which I feel called upon, in order to vindicate the character of my house, totally to deny the truth thereof.
 The emigrants, in the first place, do not exceed the number of forty; neither are they waiting to be sent to Moreton Bay.
 The "6 compartments" your correspondent speaks of, are not stables, but rooms over a store, in which the emigrants are lodged for the present; the

The female who died had proper medical treatment, and was lodged in one of the attics; offers were made to take her to the Infirmary, but refused by her husband.

It is quite evident that your correspondent addressing, "To whom it may concern," never has inspected my premises, otherwise he would know, that no lodger has or ever had any access to the house.

116, Lower George-street, April 16th.

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194475

837 ACRES, TURNA CREEK.
About 60 miles from GOULBURN.
Title—unquestionable.

on THURSDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
837 ACRES, more or less, LAND, TUENA CREEK,
situate in the VERY HEART OF THE GOLD
DIGGINGS, about 67 miles from Goulburn, and on
the main road from Bathurst to Gow burn.
A large portion of the land has a frontage to the creek,
and consists of good arable and pastoral land. Upon the
property is a good slab house of three rooms, and a four-
horse stable; a good garden, a paddock of about 30 acres,
with a three-rail fence.

The house is now occupied by the Gold Commissioner, Mr. Griffin, at a rental of £30 per annum. The value of the above property is not to be described within the limits of an advertisement. The rental now derived from gold licenses and the house, alone making it a most lucrative investment. This however affects so small a section of the property, that it may be reasonably argued that to any one looking after the property a speedy sale might be realized.

ON NINETEEN YEARS LEASERS.

The Russell Estate is bounded on the east by the Higginbotham Road, on the north by the property of Henry Moore, Esq., and on the south by that of Miss Moore, upon which she is now erecting a very splendid residence. It has been divided into three equal parts, and is now to be divided, and upon the portions already sold to Messrs. Foxe, and Davis, Osborn, and others, comfortable cottages have been erected. The balance of the land is perhaps THE VERY FIRST ON THE POINT FINGER ESTATE, and will bear comparison with the choicest sites about Sydney.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell the same by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on the 10th inst.

BRANGA PLAINS, situate in the District of New England, about 15 Miles from the Port Town of Walecha and 110 Miles from Raymond Terrace, together with

\$805 SHEEP, more or less, and 300 HEAD OF CATTLE.

TERMS—25 per cent. Cash Deposit; Residue, 6 and 18 months' credit.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY, 21st April**,
That compact and well-known station, **BRANVA**
Farm, situated about 10 miles S.W. of New England
in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Gifford
and Scott, and not far from those of Messrs. Balfour,
Deane, and others.
It consists of some 1000 acres of grassed country, abundantly
watered in the driest seasons, and is estimated to
CARRY 12,000 SHEEP.
THE IMPROVED HOUSE comprises—
A comfortable cottage of 6 rooms and closet, with de-
taached kitchen
A commodious store and dairy, shingled
A couple of excellent, shingled bathing machines, together with a
powerful lever press capable of turning out bales from
400 lbs. to 300 lbs. each
A large barn floored and shingled, capable of storing 500
bushels of wheat
A large shed, capable of storing 1000 sheep
A nice garden, well stocked with fruit trees
A paddock of 2 acres, fenced and palisaded
Three cultivation paddocks, manured (fenced), and contain-
ing in all about 30 acres of the best cultivated soil
A grass paddock of about 400 acres
A good stockyard and shearing yard
Four huts for laborers on the land station
A three-stall stable, hurdles, &c.
Also, four sheep native huts.
In this property there is a valuable every requisite for the
full working of a sheep or cattle station, and a comfortable

With Brangé Plains will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

1909 wethers, more or less, 3, 4, and 5 years old
1900 ewes, more or less, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years old
800 yearlings, more or less, mixed sexes
900 lambs, more or less, ditto
350 aged sheep
65 rams, more or less

5895 sheep, more or less.

"o" The sheep are in good health and prime condition, and are entirely free from either scab or catarrh. They are good feeders and the wool has always commanded a good market price.

OATFIELD.

800 head, more or less, a mixed herd.
The cattle are very quiet, there being a good many milkers and their increase among them.

Wares, stock-horns, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

This is just the station for a man with good slaughtering runs in the Liverpool Plains District. It is an excellent home-stead, and would prove invaluable in seasons of drought.

LIVERPOOL.—Will be sold by auction, at an early day (in May), the following properties of William Pritchard, &c.

30 acres, adjacent to town of Liverpool, bounded on two sides by Culbarra Creek. At present occupied by Mr. Caldwell, whose lease expires 2nd May. 66 perches in George-street, with brick-built dwelling-house, gas-pipe, &c. (Known as the Tan Yard), situated by Mr. Pritchard.

Building allotment in Elizabeth-street, near Mr. Menzies' valuable allotment in Shoalwater and Manning streets, &c.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, solicitor, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

TO BE LET, by AUCTION, for seven years,
by order of the trustees, on **THURSDAY, 22nd**
April, 1885, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Millott's Family
Hotel, Cantonment, by **MR. JOHN COLLIE,**
Cantonment. **Yale** is a fine **Piney Meadow** Road, within
two miles of the depot, **Yale** of Cantonment, contain-
ing a substantial stone-built residence, contain-
ing seven rooms and a verandah, with about 100
acres of excellent pasture lands, well watered in all
seasons, and with requisite buildings. The public

RAID in repair, and the property is in a good state of preservation, and fit for the residence of a respectable family.

Conditions at auction.

For further particulars apply to **ALEXANDER DICK**, Esq., solicitor, 68, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to Mr. R. S. ROGERS, Esq., 10, Macquarie-street, Wellington; or to Mr. JOHN COLLIER, auctioneer, Wellington.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 12th April, 1886.
BULL v. CHASE.

ON MONDAY, the 19th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff was directed to sell the defendant's interest in a farm at Bankstown, said to contain sixteen and a half acres, more or less.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, April 14th, 1886.
PAKKE V. PHINIXTON.
ON MONDAY, the 19th of April instant,
at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street,
Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, of and
in all that piece or parcel of LAND, in County of
Cumberland, parish of St. Martin's, and

Now in the Wales, containing by admeasurement twenty-five acres, be the same more or less, at North Harbour, commencing at a stream near the north-west corner of the township of Balgowlah; and bounded on the north, by that stream, to a marked tree; on the west, by a line south, fourteen chains; on the south, by a line east, sixteen chains, to the township of Balgowlah; and on the east, by that township, being a line north fifteen chains fifty

LINE 165 the stream, being the land sold also 61 in the last of the proclamation of 28d July, 1887.

And, also, of and from the parcel of land situated in the parish of Manly Cove, in the county of Cumberland, in the said county, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, more or less; bounded on the west by a line south commencing at a gum tree forming the north-east corner of Parker's fifty acre purchase, and dividing the said tract into three nineteen chains; on the south by a line north thirty-five chains; on the east by a line north thirty-five chains and twenty links to the road leading from the Harbourside to Pitt Water; and northerly by a line north thirty-five chains and also, at that road to the line north thirty-five chains; and that piece of land situate by the coast line and

above said, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the west by a line dividing it from the last described parcel of land bearing south thirty-nine chains twenty links; on the south by a line bearing east twenty-three chains; on the east by a line bearing north fifty-eight chains twenty links to the road from Pitt Water; and on the north-west, by that road, to the north-east corner of the said last mentioned parcel of land, which said two parcels of land, hereto demised, were granted by the Crown to Matthew Charlton, by deed bearing date respectively the twenty-ninth

